(d) the details of the action taken by Government to accelerate the above scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (d) The National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has prepared Feasibility Report of 16 links out of 30 identified links under the National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development for transfer of water from surplus to deficit river basin areas.

A Group headed by Chairman, Central Water Commission (CWC) consisting of other officers of CWC, NWDA and Secretaries of Irrigation/ Water Resources Departments from concerned states has been constituted in June, 2002 to discuss with the states the issues for arriving at a consensus regarding sharing of surplus water and preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR). Five peninsular links have been identified as priority links for consensus building between the concerned States. The Group has held seven meetings on these links, the DPR for one priority link *viz.* Ken-Betwa has been taken up by NWDA after signing of a tripartite agreement between the Government of India and concerned States of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh on 25.08.2005. The States of MP and Rajasthan have also agreed in principle for the preparation of DPR of another priority link viz. Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal link.

The implementation of inter basin water transfer proposals depends on the consensus and cooperation of the concerned States.

Rain water harvesting in KBK region of Orissa

3018. MS. PRAMILA BOHIDAR:
SHRI B.J. PANDA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to evolve a multi-pronged strategy for. achieving maximum coverage of rain water harvesting with an integrated approach;

(b) if so, the details thereof: and

(c) what is the action plan of the Centre to harness rain water in KBK region of Orissa with a view to address the shortage of drinking water of this region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) 'Water' being a State subject, it is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Governments to evolve a multi-pronged strategy for achieving maximum coverage of rain water harvesting in their respective States. However, the Union Government have also taken following measures in this regard:-

(i) Circulation of Manual/Guidelines on Artificial Recharge of Ground Water to the States/Union Territories to enable them to formulate area specific artificial recharge schemes to conserve and use rain water.

(ii) Central Ministries/Departments of Railways, Defence, Posts, Telecommunications, Central Public Works Department and National Highways Authority of India have been requested to provide rooftop rain water harvesting structures in the buildings under their control.

(iii) Ministry of Water Resources have circulated a revised Model Bill to regulate and control the development and management of ground water to the States/Union Territories in 2005, which has a separate chapter on rain water harvesting for ground water recharge.

(iv) Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA), constituted under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, had issued directions to Group Housing Societies, Institutes, Hotels, Industries, Farm Houses, etc., in the notified areas of Delhi, Faridabad, Gurgaon and Ghaziabad and other areas of NCT Delhi where ground water table is below 8 meters from ground surface, to adopt rain water harvesting system.

(v) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), under the Ministry of Water Resources, has provided technical guidance on rain water harvesting to more than 2500 agencies, including State Government agencies, educational institutions, private entrepreneurs and individuals.

(vi) With a view to bring rain water harvesting schemes closer to common people, films on rain water harvesting in urban areas

and rural areas have been produced for wide publicity among masses. Mass awareness programmes and training courses on rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge of ground water have been organized throughout the country involving Central/State Governments/Non-Government Organizations/Voluntary Organizations/Resident Welfare Associations/Educational Institutions/Industries and Individuals.

(vii) Rain Water Harvesting campaign has also been launched keeping in view the various target groups. Publicity through print media telecasting of spots on the television, broadcasting messages on radio, holding of seminars, workshops, conferences etc., have also been undertaken.

(viii) The Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation, Government of India have amended Building Bye-laws, 1983, making provision for water harvesting through storing of water runoff including rain water in all new buildings on plots of 100 square meters and above in Delhi mandatory. Similarly, State Governments of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Rajasthan, Kerala and Uttar Pradesh have made rooftop rain water harvesting mandatory in specified cases <?

(ix) • An activity namely, "Demonstration of Rain Water Harvesting from Roof Tops and two toilets in Government schools in rural areas in various States through community Based Organizations (CBOs)" was taken up during Fresh Water Year, 2003-04. Based on its success, more Government Girls schools in rural areas have been covered with roof top rain water harvesting projects, during 2005—07.

(x) National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas being implement in 28 States and 2 Union'Territories, Soil and Water Conservation for treatment of Catchment Areas in 27 States and Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Area in all the States of North-eastern region being implemented by Ministry of Agriculture have rain water harvesting as one of the components.

(c) 'Water' being a State subject, action plan to harness rain water in Kaiahandi, Bolangir and Koraput (KBK) region of Orissa is to be taken by the Government of Orissa to address the shortage of drinking water of this region.